

NO SIGNIFICANCE IN HIS TRANSFER

W Mexican Minister to Japan Talks of Magdalena Bay and Concessions.

(From Saturday Advertiser)

Enor Louis G. Pardo, Mexican minister to Japan, is in Honolulu, a guest of the Young Hotel, and will remain in December 19, when he will leave his post on the S. S. Tenyo Maru, arrived yesterday morning on the K. K. S. S. Kiyo Maru, having expedited the inconvenience of the fumes from the vessel received in quarantine through the efforts of Mr. Lanz, Mexican consul, who welcomed the diplomat.

Enor Pardo has been minister to Japan for a number of years and is now succeeding Senor Pacheco, formerly minister to Japan, who retired after long service in the island empire on call of his government.

"I am merely to assume the usual duties of my position," stated Minister Pardo, last night, "and take up work left by my predecessors. There is no significance in my trip. I am merely being transferred from San Francisco to Tokyo. I was in Japan twenty years ago as secretary to Mexico's legation in that country.

"I have been so long from home, in place where the mail was forty-five days late, that I know little about the news in which the United States, Japan and Mexico have been related."

Continued, in answer to the inevitable queries regarding the late fiasco occurring around Magdalena Bay, "I think those were creations of what you call your yellow press. Mexico officially denied the granting of any such concessions. As a matter of fact, I believe the only concessions at all that were thought of was one to a private Japanese fishing company. You know a Japanese are great fishermen and they wished to fish for sharks in Mexican waters. They were conceded the right to do this from Manzanillo northward and when I passed through that bay on the Kiyo Maru I made inquiries about it. The venture seemed to have been a failure. Sharks were not plentiful as was thought and they did not get sufficient to make the exporting business to Japan profitable. I believe it will be given up.

"It was the same way in regard to immigration from Japan to Peru twenty years ago when I was formerly the legation at Tokyo. It was intended to obtain a large tract of land and divide it into small plots, on each of which was to be settled a Japanese family. At the end of five years, however, the money ran out and success did not seem to attend the scheme."

Speaks of Coaling Station.

Enor Pardo is familiar with the recent attempt of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Company to create a coaling station at its steamers in Honolulu and commented on it last night in the light of the recent official discountenance of the senate of foreign coaling stations in America.

"I could hardly see why such a coaling station as they desire here should be permitted," he said. "It is the right of a private company, not a government. The intended coal piles would be any official objection to such thing. It is impossible for the company's South American vessels to carry enough coal for the round trip and a Chile coal costs ten years more per ton than does the Japan coal, besides which, the captain of the Kiyo Maru is telling me, he has to use considerably more Chile coal per day than he uses Japanese coal."

Enor Pardo spoke at length last night upon the cordial relations existing between Mexico and the United States, averring his belief that the demand for intervention in Mexico as a result of the revolution near the border was merely the efforts of the sensational section of the press. He stated that sane-thinking Americans had spoken with regard to Mexico with the most cordial feelings and desired nothing better than complete harmony between the two nations.

"Washington acted calmly and kindly in the whole matter," he added. "Enor Pardo's family are sugar planters in Mexico and he is looking forward with interest to opportunities to study as much as possible in this brief stay here, the Hawaiian methods in the industry."

WHAT ARE RULES MADE FOR IN CASE—?

Not the shade of Jefferson, Father Democracy, nor even the ghost of Jefferson Davis, Father of the Confederacy, shuddered during the midnight hours of Wednesday night, but it was the soul of Keakahi, member of the Democratic county committee, whose rule had just been smashed to smithereens by the other members of the committee in their distribution of the "spoils of war."

In other words Keakahi had passed at recent meeting of the Democratic committee a rule providing that all applicants for jobs in the committee could resign from any Republican factions they might hold before making application, also all Democrats who were holding down city or county positions must also resign to get consideration for promotion.

But then such a thing as rules, when being applied, are a small thing anyway, and should not be allowed to interfere with the best interests of the faithful. Such, apparently, was the spirit in which the committee approved the applications of six policemen now drawing pay as such, who are better jobs. In spite of the rule laid down by Keakahi these stalwarts of the party were indorsed upon their applications, and they didn't resign, either.

This evening there is going to be a meeting in the first precinct of the 14th district, for recently all the officers of this precinct's Democratic club were ousted by the central Democratic committee and a new election ordered for tonight.

The residents of the first are looking forward to this evening with interest, not unmixed with doubt as to the outcome of the "hot time."

ORGANIZING FOR ACTION ON CHARTER

Committee Formed to Carry on Campaign for a Modern Government.

NEW MEMBERS APPOINTED

Officers Elected and Work is Started in Progressive Fashion.

With twenty-two of the twenty-five committee members appointed by various organizations in attendance in the office of Governor Frear yesterday afternoon, the campaign for a new city charter containing provisions for an elective commission form of government was successfully launched. Governor Frear presided as temporary chairman and called the meeting to order, explaining the plan and scope of the committee and outlining the work to be accomplished.

Following suggestions by the Governor, J. P. Cooke moved that a larger representation be given the committee and that two Hawaiians and two representatives Portuguese be appointed as members of the committee. This was carried and the Governor appointed M. C. Pacheco and A. D. Castro for the Portuguese, and W. P. Jarrett and John C. Lane for the Hawaiian committeemen at large.

B. W. Shingle called attention to the few lawyers there were on the committee and suggested the names of three. It was finally asked to have the Bar Association appoint three members, and Judge Whitney got in touch with President Frank Thompson, who named Judge A. A. Wilder, A. L. Castle and W. T. Rawlins to represent the association.

Upon the suggestion of W. R. Farrington, the Governor was authorized to appoint a committeeman at large to represent the growing number of native born Chinese citizens.

Then the committee organized with the election of officers. Governor Frear was elected chairman unanimously; Judge A. A. Wilder, Democrat, vice chairman; John Edinger, Democrat, secretary; and J. P. Cooke, Republican, treasurer. Mr. Cooke said he would accept the treasurer's post just to get square with Brother Galt. Mr. Galt, who had a chance to get square with Brother Cooke first, looked rather sad.

It was left to the chairman and officers of the Charter Committee to appoint subcommittees for drafting a charter for Honolulu, for publicity and for legislation.

Dr. Scudder's Suggestion.

Dr. Doremus Scudder made an excellent suggestion during the discussion which followed on various forms of commission government. He said he believed it would be a good thing for each member of the committee to get in touch with one or more cities and secure their charters and make themselves familiar with the various provisions in order to be in a position to talk intelligently upon them.

This suggestion was adopted and Doctor Scudder chose Sacramento, California, which has recently adopted a new charter; J. P. Cooke took Lynn, Massachusetts; Prof. W. A. Bryan has Grand Junction and Colorado Springs, Colorado; A. L. MacKaye will tackle Los Angeles and Long Beach, California, and the State of New Jersey; W. R. Farrington will wrestle with the Madison, Wisconsin refusal to adopt a commission charter, and George P. Smith will eventually explain the government of Des Moines, Iowa.

Governor Frear's opening address in calling the meeting to order was a clear exposition of the work of the committee and practical outline of the campaign, and was as follows:

Governor Frear's Remarks.

"Gentlemen: one of the most hopeful signs of the times is the increasing interest, which is manifest on every hand, in our city and county government.

"This is a matter of importance alike to those who hold office and to those whose servant they are, the people. We are interested not only in getting the worth of our money which we pay for the support of the city and county, but also in making this city as ideal a place as possible to live in.

"The city and county is now spending annually more than \$800,000, and perhaps in the very near future will be spending a round million. Those who hold office want to have a chance to make good in producing the expected results with this money; they don't want to be hampered or tied down by red tape and unnecessary elegs of one thing or another. On the other hand, the voters are interested in seeing that their money is well spent and that we shall have a city to be proud of.

"The question is not how poor the present City and County Act is, but how good a law we can get. Each act thus far passed here, I think, has been an improvement on its predecessor. The first act was knocked out by the supreme court. The second act establishing county government was a great improvement on that. Then came the City and County Act, which was, I think, an improvement in a number of respects over the second county act. I think that the present City and County Act is an advance on many of the acts and charters on the mainland of the old form.

Go a Step Further.

"The question now is whether we should go a step further and get something better, if there is anything better. We know that on the mainland there are what are known as the old and the new form of city government. The old form has not given the desired results. The new form seems to be doing this in a noticeable way. Of course, in the last analysis, we have got to de-

pend, not on the mere form of government, but on the voters. That is what we are depending on now.

"But the form makes a great difference. We want to make it worth while for the voters to do better if they can; to take a more active interest in the government here. I, for one, have faith in the electorate here, and I think that we can get more out of it if we give it a fair chance under the new form of government.

"This is a matter of interest to every person in this city, and with a view to getting a representative movement started, I have invited a number of organizations to appoint committees of three members each to represent them, respectively, to form together at least the nucleus of a larger body which will be truly representative of the people on this island. It may be that the representation is not yet quite as complete as it should be and perhaps the committee should be enlarged. It is for the committee to say whether it will enlarge its own membership.

"Then we should organize by electing the officers which such an organization would naturally have, such as a chairman, a vice chairman, secretary, and treasurer.

Nothing Out and Dried.

"Then there should, perhaps, be a few committees to do such work as cannot well be performed by a large organization. For instance, there might be a committee to prepare a form of bill or collect data for a bill to present to this larger committee for discussion. No plan has been laid out; no bill has been prepared. A form of bill for a new government on the lines now being followed in the United States could be made very simple; there are a few important features and variations of each of these features.

"This committee, which you might call a drafting committee, might investigate and then submit to the general committee a form of bill for discussion and amendment, setting forth the necessary information and perhaps, the arguments on each point, pro and con, or it might, if it thought best, set forth the essential features to be covered and the variations found in each of these features on the mainland, for discussion here, and after the general committee had decided the substance of the various points, the drafting committee could put them in the form of a bill to be submitted later to the committee for discussion and possible amendment.

"Again, in order to make this matter as popular as possible in order that the people as generally as possible might know just what is going on, and become informed as to what the new form of city government really is, there might be a publicity or educational committee, which would see that the necessary information got to the voters, through the press or public speeches or otherwise.

"There might also be a committee, which might be called the legislative committee, to take the matter up with the legislature, with a view to seeing that the legislature has the necessary assistance and gives the subject all due consideration.

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Governor Frear leaves for Midway Island tomorrow afternoon and the next meeting of the committee will be called by Vice Chairman Wilder.

The members of the committee are: W. A. Bryan, J. P. Cooke, T. M. Church, S. P. Correa, W. R. Coomb, John Edinger, W. P. Frear, J. J. Fern, W. R. Farrington, G. R. Galt, Geo. G. Guild, Dan Logan, A. L. MacKaye, J. M. McChesney, T. J. Ryan, R. W. Shingle, Dr. D. Scudder, G. W. Smith, J. W. Waldron, W. L. Whitney, W. F. Wilson, J. H. Wilson, E. H. F. Wolter, M. C. Pacheco, W. P. Jarrett, John C. Lane, A. D. Castro, A. A. Wilder, A. L. Castle and W. T. Rawlins.

"TAMA" JIM SUMS UP HIS LABOR

In concluding his annual report, just presented to congress, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson anticipates his retirement from office on March 3, after a record term as a cabinet officer, is saying:

"The record of sixteen years has been written. It begins with a yearly farm production worth \$4,000,000,000 and ends with \$9,532,000,000. These farmers were loaded with debts that were a painful burden; prosperity followed, and grew with unexampled speed. Then the farmer was a joke of the caricaturist; now he is like the stone that was rejected by the builder, and has become the keystone of the corner. Beginnings have been made in a production per acre increasing faster than the natural increase of population. There has been an uplift of agriculture and of country life.

"In this movement the department has been gradually equipped to occupy a foremost place. It came to learn and it remained to teach. Its influence penetrates the remotest neighborhood. It performs a mission of welfare and happiness to farmers and to the whole Nation. The millions of dollars that it costs are returned in tens of millions of wealth saved and wealth produced.

"The department is prepared to continue and increase its public service. During sixteen years it has progressed from the kindergarten, through the primary, middle, and upper grades of development, until now it has a thousand tongues that speak with authority. Its teachings, its discoveries, and its improvements are permeating the national agricultural life. The forces that are at work must cause ever-increasing results.

"The great and growing movement carried on by the department for agricultural betterment has not been sustained solely by one man, nor by a few men. A choice corps of scholarly experts in their special lines of endeavor has been growing in membership, in breadth of view, and in the practical application of their efforts. They have been and are men both good and true, men with high ideals, often sacrificing greater remuneration in private employment for love of the great results of their public service. No great work can be begun nor sustained by this department without such men.

"Men grow old in service and in years, and cease their labor, but the works of their labor and the children of their brains will live on; and may, whatever of worth that is in them, be overblowing."

Earliest Possible Day.

"A similar policy is proposed for the Hawaiian and Panama garrisons as fast as the barracks for them are completed. I strongly urge upon congress that the necessary appropriations for this purpose should be promptly made. It is my opinion, of first importance that these national outposts, upon which a successful home defense will, primarily, depend, should be finished and placed in effective condition at the earliest possible day.

The Home Army.

"Simultaneously with the foregoing steps the war department has been proceeding with the reorganization of the Army at home. The formerly disconnected units are being united into a tactical organization of three divisions, each consisting of two or three brigades of infantry and, so far as practicable, a proper proportion of divisional cavalry and artillery. Of course the extent to which this reform can be carried by the executive is practically limited to a paper organization. The scattered units can be brought under a proper organization, but they will remain physically scattered until congress supplies the necessary funds for grouping them in more concentrated posts.

"Until that is done the present difficulty of drilling our scattered groups together, and thus training them for the proper team play, can not be removed. But we shall, at least, have an Army which will know its own organization and will be inspected by its proper commanders, and to which, as a unit, emergency orders can be issued in time of war or other emergency. Moreover, the organization, which in many respects

is necessarily a skeleton, will furnish a guide for future development. The separate regiments and companies will be the brigades and divisions to which they belong. They will be maneuvered together whenever maneuvers are established by congress, and the gains in their organization will show the pattern into which can be filled new troops as the Nation grows and a larger Army is provided.

Regular Army Reserve.

"One of the most important reforms accomplished during the past year has been the legislation enacted in the Army appropriation bill of last summer, providing for a regular Army reserve. Hitherto our national policy has assumed that at the outbreak of war our regiments would be immediately raised to full strength. But our laws have provided no means by which this could be accomplished, or by which the losses of the regiments when once sent to the front could be repaired. In this respect we have neglected the lessons learned by other nations.

"The new law provides that the soldier, after serving four years with colors, shall pass into a reserve for three years. At the end of three years, remaining there for four years. While in the reserve he can be called to active duty only in case of war or other national emergency, and when so called and only in such case will receive a stated amount of pay for all of the period in which he has been a member of the reserve. The legislation is imperfect, in my opinion, in certain particulars, but it is a most important step in the right direction, and I earnestly hope that it will be carefully studied and perfected by congress.

Pay for National Guard.

"Under existing law the national guard constitutes, after the regular Army, the first line of national defense. Its organization, discipline, training and equipment, under recent legislation, have been assimilated, as far as possible, to those of the regular Army, and its practical efficiency, under the effect of this training, has very greatly increased. Our citizen soldiers under present conditions have reached a stage of development beyond which they can not reasonably be asked to go without further direct assistance in the form of pay from the federal government. On the other hand, such pay from the national treasury would not be justified unless it produced a proper equivalent in additional efficiency on the part of the national guard. The organized militia today cannot be ordered outside of the limits of the United States, and thus can not lawfully be used for general military purposes. The officers and men are ambitious and eager to make themselves thus available and to become an efficient national reserve of citizen soldiery. They are the only force of trained men, other than the regular Army, upon which we can rely. The so-called militia pay bill, in the form agreed on between the authorities of the war department and the representatives of the national guard, in my opinion, adequately meets these conditions and offers a proper return for the pay which it is proposed to give to the national guard.

"I believe that its enactment into law would be a very long step toward providing this Nation with a first line of citizen soldiery, upon which its main reliance must depend in case of any national emergency. Plans for the organization of the national guard into tactical divisions, on the same lines as those adopted for the regular Army, are being formulated by the war college division of the general staff.

National Volunteers.

"The national guard consists of only about 110,000 men. In any serious war in the past it has always been necessary, and in such a war in the future it doubtless will be necessary, for the Nation to depend, in addition to the regular Army and the national guard, upon a large force of volunteers. There is at present no adequate provision of law for the raising of such a force. There is now pending in congress, however, a bill which makes such provision, and which I believe is admirably adapted to meet the exigencies which would be presented in case of war. The passage of the bill would not entail a dollar's expense upon the government at this time or in the future until war comes. But if war comes the methods therein directed are in accordance with the best military judgment as to what they ought to be, and the act would prevent the necessity for a discussion of any legislation and the delays incident to its consideration and adoption. I earnestly urge its passage.

Consolidation of the Supply Corps.

"The Army appropriation act of 1912 also carried legislation for the consolidation of the quartermaster department, the subsistence department, and the pay corps into a single supply department, to be known as the quartermaster corps. It also provided for the organization of a special force of enlisted men, to be known as the service corps, gradually to replace many of the civilian employees engaged in the manual labor necessary in every army. I believe that both of these enactments will improve the administration of our military establishment. The consolidation of the supply corps has already been effected, and the organization of the service corps is being put into effect.

"All of the foregoing reforms are in the direction of economy and efficiency. Except for the slight increase necessary to garrison our outposts in Hawaii and Panama, they do not call for a larger Army, but they do tend to produce a much more efficient one. The only substantial new appropriations required are those which, as I have pointed out, are necessary to complete the fortifications and barracks at our naval bases and outposts beyond the sea."

PRESIDENT URGES ARMY QUARTERS

In a message to congress on the sixth, the second sent by the President, special attention is given to the needs of the Army, with reference to the substantial increase in the strength of the Hawaiian garrison.

The President urges that appropriations be passed now to provide accommodations on Oahu for the regiments to come and that haste be made in the construction of buildings. In reference to Army matters the message of the President says:

"Our small Army now consists of 83,809 men, excluding the 5000 Philippine scouts. Leaving out of consideration the coast artillery force, whose position is fixed in our various seacoast defenses, and the present garrisons of our various insular possessions, we have today within the continental United States a mobile Army of only about 35,000 men. This little force must be still further drawn upon to supply the new garrisons for the great naval base which is being established at Pearl Harbor, in the Hawaiian Islands, and to protect the locks now rapidly approaching completion at Panama. The forces remaining in the United States are now scattered in nearly fifty posts, situated for a variety of historical reasons in twenty-four States. These posts contain only fractions of regiments, averaging less than 700 men each. In time of peace it has been our historical policy to administer these units separately by a geographical organization. In other words, our Army in time of peace has never been a united organization but merely scattered groups of companies, battalions, and regiments, and the first task in time of war has been to create out of these scattered units an Army fit for effective teamwork and cooperation.

Century's Lack of Method.

"To the task of meeting these patent defects, the war department has been addressing itself during the past year. For many years we had no officer or division whose business it was to study these problems and plan remedies for these defects. With the establishment of the general staff nine years ago a body was created for this purpose. It has, necessarily, required time to overcome, even in its own personnel, the habits of mind engendered by a century of lack of method, but of late years its work has become systematic and effective, and it has recently been addressing itself vigorously to these problems.

"A comprehensive plan of Army reorganization was prepared by the war college division of the general staff. This plan was thoroughly discussed last summer at a series of open conferences held by the secretary of war and attended by representatives from all branches of the Army and from congress. In printed form it has been distributed to members of congress and throughout the Army and the national guard, and widely through institutions of learning and elsewhere in the United States. In it, for the first time, we have a tentative chart for future progress.

Full Strength Regiments.

"Under the influence of this study definite and effective steps have been taken toward Army reorganization so far as such reorganization lies within the executive power. Hitherto there has been no difference of policy in the treatment of the organization of our foreign garrisons from those of troops within the United States. The difference of situation is vital, and the foreign garrison should be prepared to defend itself at an instant's notice against a foe who may command the sea. Unlike the troops in the United States, it cannot count upon reinforcements or recruitment. It is an outpost, upon which will fall the brunt of the first attack in case of war. The historical policy of the United States of carrying its regiments during time of peace at half strength has no application to our foreign garrisons.

"During the past year this defect has been remedied as to the Philippine garrison. The former garrison of twelve reduced regiments has been replaced by a garrison of six regiments at full strength, giving fully the same number of riflemen at an estimated economy in cost of maintenance of over \$1,000,000 per year. This garrison is to be permanent. Its regimental units, instead of being transferred periodically back and forth from the United States, will remain in the islands. The officers and men composing these units will, however, serve a regular tropical detail as usual, thus involving no greater hardship upon the personnel and greatly increasing the effectiveness of the garrison.

Earliest Possible Day.

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The Home Army.

"Simultaneously with the foregoing steps the war department has been proceeding with the reorganization of the Army at home. The formerly disconnected units are being united into a tactical organization of three divisions, each consisting of two or three brigades of infantry and, so far as practicable, a proper proportion of divisional cavalry and artillery. Of course the extent to which this reform can be carried by the executive is practically limited to a paper organization. The scattered units can be brought under a proper organization, but they will remain physically scattered until congress supplies the necessary funds for grouping them in more concentrated posts.

"Until that is done the present difficulty of drilling our scattered groups together, and thus training them for the proper team play, can not be removed. But we shall, at least, have an Army which will know its own organization and will be inspected by its proper commanders, and to which, as a unit, emergency orders can be issued in time of war or other emergency. Moreover, the organization, which in many respects

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"I believe that its enactment into law would be a very long step toward providing this Nation with a first line of citizen soldiery, upon which its main reliance must depend in case of any national emergency. Plans for the organization of the national guard into tactical divisions, on the same lines as those adopted for the regular Army, are being formulated by the war college division of the general staff.

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"All of the foregoing reforms are in the direction of economy and efficiency. Except for the slight increase necessary to garrison our outposts in Hawaii and Panama, they do not call for a larger Army, but they do tend to produce a much more efficient one. The only substantial new appropriations required are those which, as I have pointed out, are necessary to complete the fortifications and barracks at our naval bases and outposts beyond the sea."

A FOLLOWER OF INFLUENZA.

An attack of influenza is often followed by a persistent cough, which to many proves a great annoyance. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been extensively used and with good success for the relief and cure of this cough. Many cases have been cured after other well-known remedies had failed. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Advertisement.

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